

domestic dissemination of U.S. Information Agency produced materials to allow USIA to provide the TV program "Window on America" to the Ukrainian Museum and Archives and to the Slavics Collection at the Indiana University Library in Bloomington, Indiana. The Ukrainian language program cannot be broadcast in the U.S. but is available to these institutions for historical and research purposes. The waiver of section 501 expires 5 years after the date of enactment.

This bipartisan bill was drafted in close consultation with the U.S. Information Agency, USIA, and they provided expert advice that assisted the Congress in advancing this legislation. I appreciate the agency's attention to the important details of the Smith-Mundt waiver, and I ask my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me first commend the sponsors of this bill, our colleagues, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), for their leadership in offering this very worthy piece of legislation.

H.R. 4083 would authorize the United States Information Agency to make available to the Ukrainian Museum and Archives in Cleveland and the Slavics Collection at Indiana University copies of a video program, "Window on America", that has been broadcast by satellite into the Ukraine.

Without specific authorization by the Congress, Madam Speaker, the Smith-Mundt Act would normally prohibit USIA from providing domestic institutions those materials that are produced for overseas audiences. This bill ensures that the program will not be rebroadcast and that USIA will be fully reimbursed for the expenses of making this program available.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) worked closely with USIA in crafting this bill, and our colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), has seen to it that the University of Indiana will benefit from its provisions. The administration has no objections to this legislation, and I strongly urge support of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4083, to make "Windows on America" programming available to the Ukrainian Museum in Cleveland, Ohio, and to the Slavics Collection at the University of Indiana.

First, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), my principal cosponsor of this legislation. I would also like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) the full committee chairman, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAM-

ILTON) the ranking Democrat, and the Ukrainian Caucus in the House, chaired by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX). This is a bipartisan bill that would benefit thousands of Ukrainian Americans.

The Ukraine is one of Europe's oldest cultures and one of its newest democracies. In this century, the country has been wracked by world wars, major famines and some of the worst political repression the world has ever seen. During the Soviet era, Joseph Stalin and his successors waged war on Ukrainian culture, destroying churches and valuable artifacts, burning books and other literary treasures. Nearly 50 years ago, a group of displaced Ukrainian scholars living in Cleveland, Ohio, began a museum and archives in the Tremont area, the place where the neighborhoods meet the industrial valley and home to many immigrant communities; also, by the way, home to the community where I first began my political career over 30 years ago. Their mission was to preserve valuable items of Ukrainian culture during an Orwellian era when these items were being deliberately destroyed in Ukraine itself.

Tapping into a network of similar scholars, displaced diplomats and ordinary citizens, the Ukrainian Museum-Archives compiled a world-class collection of Ukrainiana. With the advent of Ukrainian independence seven years ago, scholars from Ukraine finally got a chance to see for themselves the size and quality of the collection. They confirmed that many of the items preserved in the Cleveland collection cannot be found anywhere else, even in Kiev or our own Library of Congress. As awareness of Ukraine as a geopolitical factor grows, so does interest in Ukrainian culture and history. The Ukrainian Museum-Archives is now working with the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, Ohio State University's Department of Slavic and Eastern European Languages and Literature and other institutions to make this unique collection accessible to scholars in this country, in Ukraine and throughout the world.

That is why I am pleased to be the sponsor along with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) of this bill to make available to the Ukrainian Museum-Archives videotapes of the U.S. Information Agency's television program "Window on America." For more than 5 years now, this pioneering program has been beamed by satellite to Ukraine to a weekly television audience of 10 to 15 million people. The videotapes of these programs constitute an invaluable chronicle of U.S.-Ukrainian relations during the critical first years of Ukraine's independence and a welcome addition to the collection at the Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland.

Ukraine, like other countries that have been victimized by Soviet repression, has had to endure economic difficulties as it moves from a communist

style command economy to one that relies on free enterprise and free markets. In that process we have learned that Ukraine's problems are spiritual as well as economic and political. By exploring their own past and reclaiming their cultural heritage, Ukraine is taking an important step towards true independence and economic viability. The Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland and similar institutions elsewhere will play a small but important role in that process. I am pleased along with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) to be able to help.

It is an honor to be here to say, "Slava Ukraini."

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4083, a bill to provide copies of the television program "Window on America" a Ukrainian language program produced by the U.S. Information Agency to the Ukrainian Museum and the Indiana University Libraries.

This bill waives section 501 of the Smith-Mundt Act, which prohibits the domestic dissemination of U.S. Information Agency produced materials. A waiver of this prohibition, will allow these two institutions to maintain a current history research capacity on events in the Ukraine.

This Ukrainian language program cannot be broadcast in the U.S., but is available to these institutions for historical and research purposes. This waiver is in place for five years. After that period the International Relations Committee and the Museum and Libraries at Indiana University will revisit the interest in extending the waiver.

I appreciate the assistance the U.S. Information Agency provided in drafting this bill to accommodate the concerns of the Committee.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4083, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### URGING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RECOVERING CHILDREN ABDUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND TAKEN TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 224) urging international cooperation in recovering children abducted in the United States and taken to other countries.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 224

Whereas many children in the United States have been abducted by family members who are foreign nationals and living in foreign countries;

Whereas children who have been abducted by an estranged father are very rarely returned, through legal remedies, from countries that only recognize the custody rights of the father;

Whereas there are at least 140 cases that need to be resolved in which children have been abducted by family members and taken to foreign countries;

Whereas, although the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at the Hague on October 25, 1980, has made progress in aiding the return of abducted children, the Convention does not address the criminal aspects of child abduction, and there is a need to reach agreements regarding child abduction with countries that are not parties to the Convention; and

Whereas decisions on awarding custody of children should be made in the children's best interest, and persons who violate laws of the United States by abducting their children should not be rewarded by being granted custody of those children: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the Congress urges international cooperation in working to resolve those cases in which children in the United States are abducted by family members who are foreign nationals and taken to foreign countries, and in seeing that justice is served by holding accountable the abductors for violations of criminal law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 224, the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, this measure, H. Con. Res. 224, calls our attention to a problem of growing concern. While most Americans are aware of the large number of cases involving children abducted by a noncustodial parent in the United States, very few are aware of the international dimensions of the problem. I commend the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY) for his initiative in introducing this resolution.

A by-product of our increasingly interdependent globe has been an increase in the number of American citizens marrying citizens of other countries. It is a sad fact of today's society that a high number of marriages result in divorce, and these international marriages are as subject to the strains that affect marriages as those between citizens of the same country. In fact, there may be additional strains caused

by differences of culture in such relationships. When an international marriage results in children and the parents obtain a divorce, with the foreign national spouse choosing to return to his or her own country, the offspring can be quickly embroiled in a complex situation, not only torn between two parents but also between two countries.

There are tragically nearly 1,000 cases pending with the Office of Children's Issues at the State Department that handles children wrongfully taken from a custodial parent in the United States to another country. I am hopeful that this measure will help spotlight this problem and attempt to deal with it.

We also would like to see our government, particularly the State Department, intensify its efforts to get more international cooperation in addressing the criminal aspects of international parental child abduction and also in getting more countries, particularly in the Middle East, to abide by the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. For all these reasons, this resolution is a timely one. I ask all the Members of the House to join in supporting H. Con. Res. 224.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me at the outset pay tribute and commend the author of this resolution, my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), because he is dealing with an issue of extreme importance. Of all the hundreds of hearings that I have participated in during the course of years, Madam Speaker, probably none was more moving than a hearing I chaired on a situation involving children of American women abducted by their fathers to Saudi Arabia.

Now, I think it is extremely important to bear in mind that while many countries are involved in matters that this legislation attempts to deal with, the vast number of the children are taken to countries where only the father's rights are recognized. In such cases, the left-behind mother is utterly helpless and hopeless, and the anguish and suffering of both the mother and the children is beyond comprehension.

I believe this resolution, which attempts to deal with unresolved cases of child abduction cases, will focus both public and media attention on this outrage, and it is my earnest hope that at least international embarrassment might induce some of the governments to be more forthcoming in dealing with these matters.

The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction has made some progress in aiding the return of abducted children. But many of the countries most affected by this legislation are not parties to that convention, and I think my colleague from Arkansas deserves great commendation for refocusing the attention

of the civilized world on this outrageous practice.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I am pleased to rise in support of the measure of the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY).

The unresolved cases of abducted children is an abominable situation. This has resulted in children being taken to all parts of the world, taken usually by an estranged father. Rarely are these children returned, and rarely are legal remedies available. Other countries have recognized the custodial rights of the parent. I believe there are over 100 cases, more particularly 140 cases, that need to be resolved in which children have been abducted by family members where they have taken the children to foreign countries.

We have been working with our colleagues in the European Union, and we will be having some meetings just this week with regard to this issue. We hope that we can focus attention in the international community to help find a solution to these problems that have torn apart so many families.

So, again, I want to commend the gentleman from Arkansas for focusing attention on this issue, focusing attention on the Convention of the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction that was done at the Hague in 1980. But too little progress has been made in that direction and we have a long way to go, and I hope that this body will focus attention on this issue as well as other international organizations.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), the author of the resolution and my friend and colleague.

Mr. BERRY. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), and, of course, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), for the attention that they have given to this important issue.

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This issue first came to my attention when a child, Machael Al Omary, living with her mother in Jonesboro, Arkansas was illegally kidnapped by her noncustodial father and taken to Saudi Arabia where her mother has no legal right to recourse. Since that time, I have learned that there are thousands of children who have been illegally taken to another country. If the country is not a signatory to the Hague Agreement, the parents are left totally

helpless. In many cases when the country is a signatory, justice is often difficult to obtain and comes at a very high price.

Our legal system makes decisions involving the custody of children based on what is in the best interests of the children. Once such arrangements are made, no one should ever be rewarded for the illegal abduction of a child from our country by being able to keep the child and thumb their noses at our authority.

This resolution sends a strong message of this country's support for the rights of our children.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MORELLA). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 224.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SENSE OF CONGRESS ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SIGNING OF UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 185) expressing the sense of the Congress on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and recommitting the United States to the principles expressed in the Universal Declaration, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 185

Whereas on December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, after it was adopted by the General Assembly without a dissenting vote;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was modeled on the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution and it was developed with strong United States leadership, and in particular the personal involvement of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who served as Chair of the United Nations Human Rights Commission;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights sets forth fundamental human rights including the right to life, liberty, and security of person; freedom of religion; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of assembly; self-government through free elections; freedom from slavery and torture; the right to a fair trial and to equality before the law; presumption of innocence until proved guilty; the right not to be subjected to retroactive laws; freedom of movement within one's state and freedom to leave or return to it; the right of asylum; the right to a nationality; the right to found a family; the right against arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home, or cor-

respondence; the right to own property; to social security and to work; the right to form and join trade unions; the right to an adequate standard of living, to education, and to rest and leisure; and the right to participation in the cultural life of the community;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has become the most widely accepted statement identifying human rights and is referred to in resolutions and covenants adopted by numerous international organizations, in multilateral and bilateral treaties, in national constitutions, and in local laws and decrees; and

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, though it is not a treaty or a binding international agreement, it is "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations"; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to the fundamental human rights enunciated half a century ago in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which are a reflection of the fundamental civil and human rights that are enshrined in the Declaration of Independence and in the United States Constitution, and in particular in the Bill of Rights;

(2) expresses the determination to work for the implementation of and observance of international human rights and international human rights agreements; and

(3) urges the government leaders of all nations, representatives of private international human rights organizations, business and labor leaders, local government officials, and all Americans to use the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as an instrument to promote tolerance, understanding, and greater respect for human rights.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure as well as on H. Con. Res. 304 and H. Con. Res. 254 previously considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I commend the chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the ranking minority member the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for their timely initiative, and I commend the gentleman from California for crafting H. Con. Res. 185.

H. Con. Res. 185 expresses the sense of the Congress on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

and recommitts our Nation to the principles expressed therein.

On December 20, 1948, the General Assembly of the U.N. proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights after it was adopted by the General Assembly without one dissenting vote. H. Con. Res. 185 summarizes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirms our Nation's commitment to that declaration.

We take for granted so many freedoms that we have in our country. The gentleman's resolution makes us aware of their preciousness and reaffirms our commitment to their protection and role in our society and the world community.

Accordingly, I strongly support H. Con. Res. 185, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Let me first thank my friend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations for his comments. Let me also thank my good friend and distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), cochair of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus who joined me as the principal Republican cosponsor of this bill. I also want to thank my good friend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) the distinguished chairman of the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights for his strong leadership on this issue. There are in fact scores of colleagues across the political spectrum who joined us in introducing this resolution.

Fifty years is a long time, Madam Speaker, and it is most appropriate for us to recommit ourselves and this body and our Nation to this vital document. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the most monumental events in the history of human rights. It is the accepted international definition of human rights, and the declaration continues to serve as the basis for subsequent international human rights law and treaties. And it is the critical starting point for future international agreements on human rights.

Now, I am not naive, Madam Speaker, and I understand that in scores of countries, this Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not observed. But that painful fact makes it all the more important that we recommit ourselves in a solemn way to the principles embodied in this document.

The drafters of the Universal Declaration were not concerned with inventing new political concepts and rights which would be granted or extended to people around the world; but, rather, they were concerned with defining the fundamental rights that are at the root of our human nature, rights that are the essence of our humanity. The purpose of the Universal Declaration was to enumerate these rights and